

Jeffersonian Republican.

Richard Nugent, Editor]

THE WHOLE ART OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTS IN THE ART OF BEING HONEST.—Jefferson.

[and Publisher

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JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum in advance—Two dollars and a quarter, half yearly,—and if not paid before the end of the year, Two dollars and a half. Those who receive their papers by a carrier or stage drivers employed by the proprietor, will be charged 37 1-2 cts. per year, extra.

No papers discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements not exceeding one square (sixteen lines) will be inserted three weeks for one dollar; twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion; larger ones in proportion. A liberal discount will be made to yearly advertisers.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

JOB PRINTING.

Having a general assortment of large elegant plain and ornamental Type, we are prepared to execute every description of

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Printed with neatness and dispatch, on reasonable terms.

DELAWARE ACADEMY.

The Trustees of this Institution, have the pleasure of announcing to the public, and particularly to the friends of education, that they have engaged IRA B. NEWMAN, as Superintendent and Principal of their Academy.

The Trustees invite the attention of parents and guardians, who have children to send from home, to this Institution. They are fitting up the building in the first style, and its location from its retired nature is peculiarly favorable for a boarding school. It commands a beautiful view of the Delaware river, near which it is situated, and the surrounding scenery such as the lover of nature will admire—it is easily accessible the Eason and Milford Stages pass daily, and only 8 miles distant from the latter place, and a more salubrious section of country can nowhere be found. No fears need be entertained that pupils will contract pernicious habits, or be seduced into vicious company—it is removed from all places of resort and those inducements to neglect their studies that are furnished in large towns and villages.

Board can be obtained very low and near the Academy. Mr. Daniel W. Dingman, jr. will take several boarders, his house is very convenient, and students will there be under the immediate care of the Principal, whose reputation, department and guardianship over his pupils, afford the best security for their proper conduct, that the Trustees can give or parents and guardians demand.

The course of instruction will be thorough adapted to the age of the pupil and the time he designs to spend in literary pursuits. Young men may qualify themselves for entering upon the study of the learned professions or for an advanced stand at College for mercantile pursuits, for teaching or the business of common life, useful will be preferred to ornamental studies, nevertheless so much of the latter attended to as the advanced stages of the pupil's education will admit. The male and female department will be under the immediate superintendence of the Principal, aided by a competent male or female Assistant. Lessons in music will be given to young ladies on the Piano Forte at the boarding house of the principal, by an experienced and accomplished Instructress. Summer Session commences May 4th.

EXPENSES.

Board for Young Gentlemen or Ladies with the Principal, per week, \$1 50
Pupils from 10 to 15 years of age from \$1 to \$1 25

Tuition for the Classics, Belles-Lettres, French &c., per quarter, 2 00
Extra for music, per quarter, 5 00

N. B. A particular course of study will be marked out for those who wish to qualify themselves for Common School Teachers with reference to that object; application made for teachers to the trustees or principal will meet immediate attention.

Lectures on the various subjects of study will be delivered by able speakers, through the course of year.

By order of the Board,
DANIEL W. DINGMAN, Pres't
Dingman's Ferry, Pike co., Pa., May 2 1840

NOTICE.

The Book of Subscription to the Stock of the Upper Lehigh Navigation Company, will be re-opened at Stoddardsville, on Wednesday, the 15th day of July ensuing, when subscriptions will be received for the balance of stock which remains yet open. At the same time and place the Stockholders will elect a board of Directors.

Charles Trump,
John S. Comfort,
Henry W. Drinker,
William P. Clark,
Commissioners.

June 16, 1840.

N. B. Proposals will be received at Stoddardsville, on Thursday the 16th day of July ensuing, for doing the work either wholly or in jobs, required by building a lock and inclined plane with the necessary grading, fixtures and machinery for passing rafts descending the Lehigh over the Falls at Stoddardsville. It is expected that the work will be commenced as soon as practicable and be completed with dispatch.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

General Harrison's Speech, AT THE DAYTON CONVENTION, HELD 10th SEPTEMBER, 1840.

The Convention was organized by calling to the Chair, Ex-Governor Metcalfe of Kentucky, and appointing nineteen Vice Presidents, among whom were, Preston W. Farrar, of Louisiana, Maj. A. Miller, of Mississippi, Gov. Bigger, of Indiana, Ex-Governor Vance, of Ohio, &c. W. Snethen of Louisiana, Secretary.

After a brief and happy address, welcoming the Old Chief to Dayton, from Judge Crane, one of the Vice Presidents of the day, General Harrison rose, and in a clear sonorous voice that was heard by every man of the immense multitude before him, addressed the Convention for nearly two hours. The appearance of the Old Hero was hailed by the mighty shouts of thousands for several minutes. He looks well, is in excellent health, and speaks with a fervor and animation belonging rather to youth than to age. Compared with other men whom the writer of this has lately seen and heard, less in years than the General, there is not any marked difference of manner or matter. The fire of his eye is not dimmed by age, nor has the strength of his manly intellect suffered in the least. He will go into the Presidential Chair, a veteran in wisdom and experience, and he will grasp the helm of state with a steady hand and firm resolution, ready to administer the people's government after the people's will.

GEN. HARRISON'S SPEECH.

I rise, fellow-citizens—(The multitude was here agitated as the sea, when the wild wind blows upon it, and it was full five minutes before the tumult of joy at seeing and hearing the next President of the United States, could be calmed.)—I rise, fellow citizens, to express to you from the bottom of a grateful heart my warmest thanks for the kind and flattering manner in which I have been received by the representatives of the valley of the Miami. I rise to say to you, that, however magnificent my reception has been on this occasion, I am not so vain as to presume that it was intended for me, that this glorious and triumphant entry was designed for one individual. No. I know too well that person's imperfections to believe, that this vast assemblage has come up here to do him honor. It is the glorious cause of Democratic rights that brought them here! (Immense cheering.) It is the proud anniversary of one of the brightest victories that glows on the pages of our country's history, which hath summoned this multitude together!—(Tremendous cheering.)

Fellow-citizens, it was about this time of the day, 27 years ago, this very hour, this very minute, that your speaker, as Commander-in-chief of the North Western Army, was plunged into an agony of feeling, when the cannonading from our gallant fleet announced an action with the enemy. His hopes, his fears were destined to be soon quieted, for the tidings of victory were brought to him on the wings of the wind. With the eagle of triumph perching upon our banners on the lake, I moved on to complete the overthrow of the foreign foe. The anniversary of that day can never be forgotten, for every American has cause to rejoice at the triumph of our arms on that momentous occasion; but the brave and gallant hero of that victory is gone, gone to that home wither we are all hurrying, and to his memory let us do that reverence due the deeds of so illustrious a patriot. From Heaven, does his soul look down upon us, and gladden at the virtues which still animate his noble and glorious career while on earth! Great sensation for several seconds.)

I am fully aware, my fellow citizens, that you expect from me some opinion upon the various questions which now agitate our country, from centre to circumference, with such fierce contention. Calumny, ever seeking to destroy all that is good in this world, hath proclaimed that I am averse from declaring my opinions, on matters so interesting to you, but nothing can be more false. (Cheers.)

Have I not declared, over and often, that the President of this Union does not constitute any part or portion of the Legislative body? (Cries from every quarter—you have, you have.) Have I not said, over and often, that the Executive should not by any act of his forestall the action of the National Legislature? (You have, you have!)

Have I not, time out of mind, proclaimed my opposition to a citizen's going forward among the people and soliciting votes for the Presidency?—Have I not many a time and often said that, in my opinion, no man ought to aspire to the Presidency of these United States, unless he is designated as a candidate for that high office by the unthought wishes of the people? (Cheering.) If the candidate for so high an office be designated by the will of a portion or a majority of the people, they will have come to the determination of sustaining such a man, from a reviewer of his past actions and life, and they will not exact pledges from him of what he will do and what he will not do, for their selection of him is proof enough that he will carry out the doctrines of his party. This

plan of choosing a candidate for the Presidency is a much surer bar against corruption than the system requiring promises. If the pledging plan is pursued, the effect will be, to offer the Presidential chair to the man who will make the most promises! (Laughter.) He who would pledge most, he who would promise most, would be the man most to be voted for, and I have no hesitation in declaring my belief, that he who would subject his course to be thus tied up by pledges and promises would not stop to break when in office. (Cheering.) Are my views on this topic correct, or are they not? (With one voice, the multitude indicated they were.)

If, fellow citizens, we examine the history of all republics, we shall find as they receded from the purity of Representative Government, the condition of obtaining office was the making of promises. He who bid the highest in promises was the favored candidate, and the higher bids, the more marked and certain the corruption. Look at the progress of this thing in our own republic. Were any pledges required of your Washington or your Adams?—Adams was the candidate of the federal party and as a statesman was bound to carry out the principles of his party. Was his successor, Thos. Jefferson, the high priest of constitutional democracy, called on for pledges? No. His whole life was a pledge of what he would do. And if we go back in this old system of electing men for the Presidency, whose past career shall be a guarantee of their conduct when elected to the Chief Magistracy of the republic, the nation would advance safely, rapidly, and surely in the path of prosperity. But of late years, the corrupting system of requiring pledges hath been adopted. The Presidency hath been put up to the highest bidder in promises, and we see the result. It remains for you, my fellow citizens to arrest this course of things. (Cries of—we will, we will.)

While then, fellow citizens, I have never hesitated to declare my opinions on proper occasions upon the great questions before the nation, I cannot consent to make mere promises the condition of obtaining the office which you kindly wish to bestow upon me. My opinions I am free to express, but you already have them, sustained and supported by the acts of a long and arduous life. That life is a pledge of my future course, if I am elevated by your suffrages to the highest office in your gift. (Immense cheering for several seconds.)

It has been charged against me, fellow citizens, that I am a Federalist. While I acknowledge that the original federal party of this country was actuated in its course by no improper motives, I deny that I ever belonged to that class of politicians. (Tremendous cheering.) How could I belong to that party? I was educated in the school of anti-federalism, and though too young to take an active part in the politics of the country, when, at the erection of the Constitution, the nation was divided into two great parties, my honored father had inducted me into the principles of Constitutional Democracy, and my teachers were the Henrys and the Masons of that period. He, who declared that the seeds of monarchy were sown in the soil of the Constitution, was a leader in my school of politics. He, who said that "if this government be not a monarchy, it has an awful squinting towards a monarchy," was my Mentor. (Immense applause. Some time elapsed before order could be restored at hearing these emphatic declarations from the General.) If I know my own feelings, if I know my own judgment, I believe now as I did then, with the patriarchs of the Jeffersonian school, that the seeds of monarchy were indeed sown in the fertile soil of our federal Constitution, and that though, for nearly fifty years, they lay dormant, they at last sprouted and shot forth into strong and thriving plants bearing blossoms and producing ripe fruit. This Government is now a practical monarchy! (Loud and long cheering indicating that the people felt the full force of his declaration.) Power is power, it matters not by what name it is called. The head of the Government exercising monarchical power may be named King, Emperor, President, or Imam, (great laughter) still he is a monarch. But this is not all. The President of these U. States exercises a power superior to that vested in the hands of nearly all the European Kings. It is a power far greater than that ever dreamed of by the old federal party.

It is an ultra-federal power, it is a despotism! (Cheering.) And I may here advert to an objection that has been made against me. It has been said, that, if ever I should arrive at the dignified station occupied by my opponent, I would be glad and eager to retain the power enjoyed by the President of the United States. Never, never. (Tremendous cheering.) Though averse from pledges of every sort, I here openly and before the world declare that I will use all the power and influence vested in the office of President of the Union to abridge the power and influence of the National Executive! (It is impossible to describe the sensation produced by this declaration.) Is this federalism? (Cries of no, no, no, for several seconds.) In the Constitution, that glorious charter of our liberties, there is a defect, and that defect is,

the term of service of the President was not limited. This omission is the source of all the evils under which the country is laboring. If the privilege of being President of the United States had been limited to one term, the incumbent would devote all his time to the public interest, and there would be no cause to misrule the country. I shall not advert on the conduct of the present administration, lest you may, in that case, conceive that I am aiming for the Presidency, to use it for selfish purposes. I should be an interested witness, if I entered into the subject. But I pledge myself before heaven and earth, that if elected President of the United States, to lay down faithfully at the end of the term that high trust at the feet of the People! (Here the multitude was so excited as to defy description.)

I go further. I here declare before this vast assembly of the Miami Tribe (great laughter) that if I am elected, no human being shall ever know upon whom I would prefer to see the people's mantle fall; but I shall surrender this glorious badge of their authority into their own hands to bestow it as they please!—(Nine cheers.) Is this federalism? (No, no, no.)—Again, in relation to the charge of being a federalist, I can refer to the doings previous to, and during the late war. The federal party took grounds against that war, and as a party, there never existed a purer band of patriots, for when the note of strife was sounded, they rallied under the banner of their country. But patriotic as they were, I do know that I was not one of them! (Cheering.) I was denounced in unmeasured terms as one of the authors of that war, and was held up by the federal papers of the day, as the marked object of the party. I could here name the man who came to me, and a more worthy man never lived, to say that he was mistaken in his views of my policy as Governor of Indiana, when I was charged by the federalists as uselessly involving the country in an Indian war. He told me that I acted rightly in that matter, and that the war was brought on by me as a matter of necessity. (Cries of name him, name him.) It was Mr. Gaston, of North Carolina. (Three cheers.) Is this a proof that I was a federalist? (No, no, no.)

I have now got rid, my fellow-citizens, of this baseless charge—no, I have not. There are a few more allegations to notice. I am not a professional speaker, not a studied orator but I am an old soldier and a farmer, and as my sole object is to speak what I think, you will excuse me if I do it in my own way. (Shouts of applause, and cries of—the old soldier and farmer for us.)

I have said that there were other allegations to notice. To prove that I was a federalist, they assert that I supported the alien and sedition laws, and in doing so, violated the principles and express words of the Constitution. I did not fellow-citizens, ever participate in this measure. When those laws passed, I was a soldier in the army of the United States! (Applause.)

Again, they censure me for my course in Congress, when I served you in that body as a representative of the North West Territory. And here I will advert to the fact that I represented at the time, a territory comprising now the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan. I was the sole representative of that immense extent of country. (A voice here cried,—"And you are going to be again!") (Tremendous cheering.) As I understand federalism to be in its origin, so I understand it to be now. It was and is the accumulation of power in the Executive to be used and exercised for its own benefit. Was my conduct in Congress then such as to entitle me to the appellation of federalist? (Cries of no, no, and cheering.)

I had the honor as Chairman of a Committee in the year 1800, to devise a bill which had for its object to snatch from the grasp of speculators, all this glorious country which now teems with rich harvests under the hands of the honest, industrious and virtuous husbandmen. (Immense cheering.) Was I a federalist then? (Cries of no, no, no.) When I was Governor of Indiana, ask how the unlimited power bestowed upon me was exercised—a power as high as that exercised by the present President of the United States! I was the sole monarch of the North West Territory! (Laughter.) Did I discharge my duties as Governor of that vast Territory in such a way as to show that I was in love with the tremendous powers invested in me? (Here some 4000 persons in one quarter of the crowd raised their hats in the air and rent it with shouts of—no, no, no. They were the delegation from Indiana. This prompt response from so many persons produced great sensation.) There is an essential difference between the President of the United States and me. When he was in the Convention which remodelled the Constitution of New York, he was for investing the Governor with the appointment of the Sheriff's. When I was Governor of Indiana, and possessed the power of appointing all officers, I gave it up to the people! (Intense excitement and great cheering.) I never appointed any officer whatever, while Governor of Indiana, whether sheriff, coroner, judge, justice of the peace, or ought else, without first consulting and obtaining the wishes of the people,

(Shouts of applause.) Was this an evidence that I was a federalist. (No, no, no.)

I think I have now shown you, fellow-citizens, conclusively that my actions do not constitute me a federalist, and it is to them I proudly point as the shield against which the arrows of my calumniators will fall in vain. (Immense cheering.)

methinks I hear a soft voice asking: are you in favor of paper money? I AM. (Shouts of applause.) If you would know why I am in favor of the credit system, I can only say it is because I am a democrat. (Immense cheering.) The two systems are the only means, under Heaven, by which a poor industrious man may become a rich man without bowing to colossal wealth. (Cheers.) But with all this I am not a bank man. Once in my life I was, and then they cheated me out of every dollar I placed in their hands. (Shouts of laughter.) And I shall never indulge in this way again; for it is more than probable that I shall never again have money beyond the day's wants. But I am in favor of a correct banking system, for the simple reason that the share of the precious metals, which, in the course of trade, falls to our lot, is much less than the circulating medium which our internal and external commerce demands, to raise our prices to a level with the price of Europe, where the credit system does prevail. There must be some plan to multiply the gold and silver which our industry commands, and there is no other way to do this but by a safe banking system. (Great applause.) I do not pretend to say that a perfect system of banking can be devised, free from defect. After long deliberation, I have no hopes that this country can ever go on to prosper under a pure specie currency. Such a currency but makes the poor poorer and the rich richer. A properly devised banking system alone possesses the capability of bringing the poor to a level with the rich. (Tremendous cheering.)

I have peculiar notions of government. Perhaps I may err. I am no statesman by profession, but as I have already said, I am a half soldier and a half farmer, and it may be, that, if I am elected to the first office in your gift, my fellow citizens will be deceived in me, but I can assure them, that if in carrying out their wishes, the head shall err, the heart is true. (Great huzzahs.)

My opinion of the power of Congress to charter a National Bank; remains unchanged. There is not in the Constitution, any express grant of power for such purpose, and it could never be constitutional to exercise that power, save in the event the powers granted to Congress could not be carried into effect, without resorting to such an institution. (Applause.) Mr. Madison signed the law creating a National Bank, because he thought that the revenue of the country could not be collected or disbursed to the best advantage without the interposition of such an establishment. I said in my letter to Sherrod Williams, that, if it was plain that the revenues of the Union could only be collected and disbursed in the most effectual way by means of a Bank, and if I was clearly of opinion, that the majority of the people of the United States, desired such an institution, then, and then only, would I sign a bill going to charter a Bank. (Shouts of applause.) I have never regarded the office of Chief Magistrate, as conferring upon the incumbent the power of mastery over the popular will, but as granting him the power to execute the properly expressed will of the people, and not to resist it. With my mother's milk did I suck in the principles on which the Declaration of Independence was founded. (Cheering.) That declaration complained that the king would not let the people make such laws as they wished. Shall a President or an Executive officer undertake, at this late time of day, to control the people in the exercise of their supreme will? No. The people are the best guardians of their own rights, (applause), and it is the duty of their Executive, to abstain from interfering in, or thwarting the sacred exercise of the law-making functions of their government.

In this view of the matter, I defend my having signed a well known bill which passed the legislature while I was governor of Indiana. It is true, my opponents have attempted to cast odium upon me for having done so, but while they are engaged in such an effort, they impugn the honor and honesty of the inmates of the log cabins, who demanded the passage and signature of that bill. The men who now dare to arraign the people of Indiana for having exercised their rights as they pleased, were in their nurse's arms when that bill passed the legislature. What do they know of the pioneers of that vast wilderness? I tell them, that in the legislature which passed the bill exciting so much terror, there were men as pure in heart, and as distinguished for their common sense and high integrity as any who set themselves up for models in these days. (Immense cheering.) I glory in carrying out their views, for in doing so, I submitted to the law-making power, in accordance with the Declaration of Independence, I do not prevent the people from making what laws they pleased! (Cheering.)

If the Augean stable is to be cleansed, it will be necessary to go back to the principles of Jef-